

DEAF MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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NEW YORK.

The Boys Coming Back to Town.

SOMETHING ABOUT FAKIRS AND SHARPERS.

The Silent Lobbyists at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Again—Summer nearly Over, But Little Known About the Fall and Winter Program.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Theo. I. Lounsbury's address is 999 Third Avenue, New York City.

There is already some evidence of the approach of Fall. Sunday quite a number of the silent army were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, having returned from the country, if not simply having emerged from their usual haunts with an air of possessing a summer residence somewhere up the State. They were in the main gathered in the east end of the cafe, but one interesting group was by itself, and the relation of the personal experience of one with fakirs or sharpers may be of interest in this column.

The subject was hatched by Mr. Xerxes, so we will call him. He had been down to Baxter Street to study the natives and their tactics. At No. 2, well-known on the "Golden Front" and kept by Andy Banner's mother, he was accosted by the ever watchful Andy, of the Band of "Outside Salesmen," as they have now called themselves, instead of the obnoxious phrase of "pullers in." Mr. Xerxes happened to need a pair of trousers, and a pair labeled \$6 struck his fancy. He dickered about the price and the proprietress told of her \$300 per month rent and the excellent quality of the pants, and how she would be losing money if she sold them for less than \$4. But Mr. Xerxes got them at \$2.75, and was chuckling to himself how he had skinned a fakir and trotted home as proud as a lord. But in a week those pants began to grow shorter and to hang on him like froth over a beer mug, and one day while passing King's clothing store on lower Broadway, Mr. Xerxes saw the same quality of the pants in the show window marked \$1.75. "I am frank to admit," said he, "that no fakir in the land was ever skinned. I thought that I had the best of that bargain, but now I know a thing or two about the ways of the world."

"Talking of fakirs," put in Mr. Tedious, "reminds me of an experience of my own, but this time the sharper was a deaf-mute himself, and he has quite a reputation for shrewdness that extends east and west of Chicago. I say Chicago because Chicago claims the earth and I must acquiesce in its claim to be centre of traffic and sharp practising of the world. I was the chairman of a ball committee last winter, and the sharper referred to above conducts a newspaper that claiming to be an exponent of the interest of the deaf, but which I consider more of an opponent than exponent. Well, during the evening of the ball I was approached by the sharper's representative who inquired if I would not like to have my picture in the *Exponent*. That is not the name of the paper, but it will help the story. Well, I liked the idea of some eight or nine hundred subscribers, seeing how I looked. He wanted me to put in \$1.50 and the *Exponent* Co. would put in the other \$1.50 to pay for the cut. I turned the matter over in my head, and was about to send over the cash, but on looking over a copy of the *Exponent* I saw an advertisement which said that the *Exponent* Co. would make half-time cuts for \$1.50. Then I wondered why I was put in \$1.50 and the *Exponent* Co. \$1.50 to make a capital of \$3, when the cuts only cost \$1.50, less trade commissions. Well, I did not bite at all, and I hope no one else did."

The party soon adjourned to a cafe, ordered regular dinners and were served in compliance with the

law, as placards on the wall read it. "Beer and Wine Served Only with Meals." There the story of fakirs and sharpers was kept up. But to tell of them all would take too much space. I may tell them another day.

Saturday of this week is the last of the half-holidays. A good many will buy ferry tickets and go to Newark to attend the picnic there. The committee have tried hard to lay out a nice program, and expect their efforts to be appreciated. The games will be well contested, and all the lovers of the terpsichorean art will find a regular program to go through with an excellent band of musician to assist. See the advertisement on last page, and hie yourself there.

Nothing is said about any entertainment for the Fall and Winter. The Quad Club will hold a grand ball, no doubt, and the Union League will not miss their annual affairs. It is likely that the Lexington Opera House and Central Opera House, respectively, will be engaged.

Rev. Mr. Koehler, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city on the "State of California" Monday and went direct to his home to see his family, and then goes to the Williamsport Convention.

Business seems to be picking up in all lines. The various establishments controlled by the deaf are doing fairly well. A new ink manufacturing company has placed an order for 50,000 labels with Lounsbury, besides lots of other work.

Alex. L. Pach, of Easton, was in town Sunday and reports things as stationary and exceedingly good for the season. At present he is under contract with a large coffin manufacturing establishment in Easton to make photographs of their styles and designs of coffins and caskets.

W. W. Thomas is at present exercising himself on his wheel, and last week took a spin to Albany, N. Y., and paid his respect to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

Alfred Klemme ran down to Coney Island last Saturday and took on Neptune airs in the surf. He thinks Coney is great, at least the force of the waves is. He nearly got stunned by one great, big wave, which hit him just in the stomach.

Mrs. W. Allen, who has been in Albany the past month, arrived home this week.

Mrs. Herman Eschert goes to Mamonock this week to stay for a couple of weeks with Mr. Eschert's folks, and to enjoy the sea breezes.

The German Pleasure Club will have an outing to Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday September 1st., to celebrate the German victories over the French, which occurred a quarter of a century ago. All cold liquid on tap.

A curious coincidence of the burning of the Utah School for the Deaf is that Mr. H. C. White, its founder and first principal had his printing plant at damaged to a considerable extent by fire and water at about the same time.

Mr. H. J. Haight is back to his office from the Adirondacks.

TED.

They enjoy a Picnic at Monroe, Mich.

On the 18th inst., at the Old Light House, near Lake Erie, two large busses conveyed a party of deaf-mutes from Detroit and Toledo; where the Picnic of the deaf-mutes of Monroe, Mich., was held. An enjoyable time was had. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. Loane, Messrs. C. Loeffler, A. Lehwingschlegel, H. Russion, P. Born, J. Zehr, W. Walker and Miss Wadeau of Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Briel of Buffalo. Mr. Omagher and Misses Bruns, Hennig and Cobburn of Toledo. The weather was delightful.

Baseball.

On Labor Day the Xavier Deaf-Mutes leave for New Burnswick, N. J., where they are to play the crack local club on the latter's grounds, Ponce and Church Streets, that city. The Xaviers will be represented by their star battery—Degan and Hayden, and hope to win. The New Burnswick team is considered hard to beat.

FANWOOD.

July and August at Dear Fanwood.

THE J. HOOD WRIGHT MEMORIAL.

This and That Concerning a Variety of things of Interest.

(Specially Reported for the JOURNAL by "Fanny.")

Dear readers—this is not our first attempt, so I refrain from writing a salutatory of half column or so—but I wish to say right here that I am fully aware what it is to write for a paper for the deaf, with the enormous circulation the JOURNAL possesses. I shall try to please the readers, rather than for personal glory at literary attainments, hence I hope that critics will bear this in mind.

JULY.

Flies wakes us up in the morning, during the day the bothersome things cling to us. At night it seems as if the entire band of New Jersey's celebrated travelers leave their pleasant sweet home to honor us with their presence.

AUGUST.

The night guardian wakes us in the morning, as usual, now. No flies on us, all is pleasant at Fanwood in the day time. At night the New Jersey's song birds do not all come to present their compliments. Some remain on the other side of the river. And we are thankful for their consideration, and will, we hope, all be happy!

SEPTEMBER.

Next month—September 11th, school reopens, then there will be others! This tale is to be continued.

The following explains itself. J. Hood Wright was a Director of this Institution:

THE MANHATTAN DISPENSARY IS NOW THE J. HOOD WRIGHT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Justice Beckman in Supreme Court to-day granted permission to the Trustees of the Manhattan Dispensary to change the name of the institution to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

The application for change of name was made by the trustees. The reasons for the change of name are that J. Hood Wright and his wife contributed generously to the institution, and that when Mr. Wright died it was found that in his will he had endowed the institution. His wife also added to the ground on which the institution now stands.

Messrs. Hodgson and Haight, left Tuesday morning for Williamsport, Pa., to attend the Convention of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, which will be held in that city August 28th to 30th. Of course a full account will be given in the next issue of the JOURNAL, and our Pennsylvania brethren will do well to subscribe for the JOURNAL, for next to being present at the Convention, the best thing will be to read the JOURNAL's account, as it is the aim of Editor Hodgson to report things as he sees them, and those who know Mr. Hodgson can understand what we mean. This summer the JOURNAL as in years past, has been ahead of all other papers in reporting such gatherings.

Among the other visitors on Thursday were Messrs. Haar and Oakley. Mr. Haar says that his weight has been reduced down to 255 pounds. He formerly weighed 272. He is a German, and has figured in almost all the German clubs that have existed in this city during the past several years. At present he is not connected with any German organization at all, but is a member in good standing of the Fanwood Quad Club.

Mrs. Enoch H. Currier spent a few days at the Institution last week. She arrived in the city Friday evening, having come all the way from Essex, where Principal and Mrs. Currier have a summer residence, to have a bothersome tooth pulled; there being no dentists in that locality. Everybody were

glad to see her again. She returned to Essex on Monday morning. Principal Currier and Head-Supervisor of the boys, Mr. Van Tassel, are expected back on the 3d of September.

Physical Director Cook and little Charles Fetscher are back again. Since last June they have been at Camp Gulick, Conn. Mrs. Cook was there too. Charles looks as dark as an African Kid. Mr. Cook looks like the much talked of Henry M. Stanley. They both brought along their "bikes" and made many pleasant trips to the adjoining country of Camp Gulick, and report having had a very pleasant vacation, but, of course, they are glad to be home again.

Mr. Moses Smith, of New York City, who once did the "Street"—Wall Street, was up to see the editor. He was disappointed at not finding him in, but left a dollar with the assistant of the office. Like many other brainy men, Mr. Smith can not do without his favorite newspaper—THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

On Saturday evening that kite of an enormous size, which the boys took such delight evenings, flew away to parts unknown. The breeze was so strong that it broke the stout cord in twain. It was visible for about half an hour before it disappeared from view.

The Misses Mary Brannfuhr, Mattie Jaycox and Johanna Zettel were at the Institution on Friday afternoon last. The last named it is hinted will not return to Fanwood in the Fall, but will in all probability enter the Kendall School, at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hugh Conley Seward, Assistant Steward, has been on a drumming tour up the State for new pupils. He returned Friday, having enrolled three new girls and a boy. He met several graduates of this school, and says they are all doing well.

Mr. Henry J. Haight, of New York and Goshen, was an early caller on Monday. He says that he enjoyed his stay in the Adirondacks, and contemplates going there again next summer to remain for a month.

Mrs. K. S. Dewitt with her daughter Ida, of New York City, were at the Institution on Tuesday to secure the admission of her youngest girl, a semi-mute of seven years of age, as a pupil in the Fall.

Arthur Izquierdo has entered several races at the picnic of the New Jersey Society of Deaf-Mutes, which will be held on Saturday at Roseville Park, Newark, N. J.

The number of visitors last Sunday was larger than usual. To attempt to give the names of all is out of the question.

Miss Jane T. Meigs was among the thousands who enjoyed the ocean breeze at Rockaway Beach last Saturday.

Arthur Izquierdo caught for the Washington Heights Baseball Club last Saturday, which defeated a picked team.

Fanwood will be well represented at the Picnic of the New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society next Saturday.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson and family were at Manhattan Beach on Monday, the 26th.

It is said that Dr. I. L. Peet now takes exercises on a tricycle.

FANNY.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

SEPTEMBER.
1-10:30 A.M., Columbus, Service.
1-3 P.M., Columbus, Service and Baptism.
Please address the Rev. A. W. Mann, at 925 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, O.

Rev. Mr. Cloud's Appointments.

SEPTEMBER.
1.—St. Louis, 11 A.M., 12th Trinity, "Ephphatha."
6.—St. Louis, 8 P.M., Brotherhood of St. Andrew.
8.—St. Louis, 9:10, 9:50, and 11 A.M., Services.
15.—St. Louis, 9:10, 9:50, and 11 A.M., Services.
20.—St. Louis, 8 P.M., Public Opinion Reading.
22.—St. Louis, 9:10, 9:50, and 11 A.M., Services.
28.—Olathe, Kan., 7:30 P.M., Emmanuel Church.
29.—Kansas City, Mo., Grace Church, 12th and Washington Streets, 10 A.M., 11 A.M., and 3 P.M. Bishop Atwill will preach at 3 P.M.

Mr. Preston Perry, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting friends at Monroe, Mich.

COLUMBUS.

The Alumni Reunion Next Week.

A FEW NEWSY ITEMS.

Not Willfully Misunderstood Mr. T. P. Clarke—Only Stated Facts.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

A week hence the Alumni reunion will be in full blast. Members upon arriving will find every thing in order as the building has received its annual cleaning up, and made as presentable as it is possible to make it. No set programme has as yet been prepared, but will doubtlessly be by the time the meeting opens as the President of the Association, Mr. Schory, and members of the Executive have all come to the city to attend to the minor details of the meeting.

Superintendent Eagleson has sent out a circular recalling the pupils to school. In it he requests parents and guardians whose children's teeth are bad to have them extracted or filled, also those having trouble with their eyes to have them treated or properly fitted with glasses. He also requests that over-shoes be added to the pupils list of clothing.

The trustees at their meeting Tuesday made a contract for furnishing milk to the Institution for one year. The man who got the contract lives over in Licking County, and he receives 12 cents per gallon for the white fluid. It takes about 9000 gallons to supply the Institution.

Mr. Harrison Grigsby left Thursday for Galesburg, Ill., to spend his ten days' vacation. He will be the guest of Mr. Gustavus Geyer, who is his brother-in-law. He has not seen his sister, Mrs. Geyer, since 1870.

Mr. Albert C. Powell, of Findlay, O., was in Columbus Sunday and part of Monday. He was on his way to Newark on business matters for himself. He has been out of employment for some time, but hopes to get something to do ere long.

Prof. James W. Knott, our former Superintendent and later in charge of the Mansfield Public Schools, was nominated by the Democrats for State Auditor this week. If elected he will fill the bill as he is amply qualified for the position.

Mr. Ira Crandon returned from Canfield, where he spent his vacation, Saturday night. Mr. Zorn on Tuesday and Mr. Schory on Wednesday returned to Columbus from their respective homes. Mr. Charles also got back Friday from his vacation.

We have not willfully misrepresented Mr. T. P. Clarke, Secretary of the Flint Convention in regard to the discourtesy he showed to representatives of the deaf press. We stated the facts as they occurred. He himself admits that he was discourteous in his attempted defense of himself.

We asked for the paper first and were gruffly told to watch the interpreter and that was all. We were not told we could get it the next day. That was an after thought of Mr. Clarke. The *Exponent* man came up a moment later, and he was likewise cast aside in an ungentlemanly way.

There is no partnership between ourselves and the *Exponent* writer. We never spoke to him on the matter. We did not draw our inspiration from the *Exponent* article for the very good reason that we have never seen it. We are not a subscriber of the paper. We repeat we were degenerated to obtain the matter for Mr. Hodgson and whether he was to leave at three o'clock or any other hour makes no difference. We may have been mistaken as to the exact hour. Mr. Hodgson can explain that. It is poor argument in Mr. Clarke to say that we had not identified ourselves with any paper, and were thus not entitled to any consideration. He knew perfectly well we were a writer for

the JOURNAL. Even if we had no connection with the paper Mr. Clarke could have declined our request in a gentlemanly way. We have said now all we shall say on this matter knowing we have the truth on our side, and Mr. Clarke's attempt to make it appear that what we have previously said is false only weakens his case.

A. B. G.

August 24, 1895.

EDGEWOOD PARK, PA.

We were fooled! Even with our eyes wide open—not one but two of us! We are somewhat consoled, however, by the fact that the cause of our humiliation is now doing time in the workhouse for his smartness. It happened this way. Last week or two there appeared in the Pittsburgh papers, accounts of a deaf-mute who was stranded and wanted to get back to Philadelphia where he claimed his father was. He first tured up at the Department of Charities and said his father had been hanged years ago in Pittsburgh and gave his name as John E. Garlet, but owned that he had gone under the name of John O'Brien—the same Jack O'Brien, the "Recorder" mentioned in a recent issue of the JOURNAL. It only took a few moments to prove that no such person had never been hanged in Pittsburgh. Then the fellow discovered that it was all a mistake and that his father was at Atlantic City and wanted transportation thither, and for reference recommended the Department to Principal Currier of Fanwood.

The Department thought he was so smart that he would keep, so set him adrift without rendering the desired aid. Then somebody with more knowledge of local institutions than sense, sent him out to the school at Edgewood. There he met with a chilling reception and finally he drifted into the domicile of Mr. Downing, when his tale of woe was rewarded with a substantial meal. Here we chanced to meet the "Cow-Boy Poet" and were charmed with his signs which he used with a grace, fluency and correctness that would make the average mute green with envy. He gave Fanwood as his *Alma Mater* and stated he had been there three years. Well, as a result of it all, we were completely taken in and thought he was, at least, deaf. The only thing that appeared suspicious was his smartness and fluency of language, but as he claimed to be a semi-mute we thought he would pass muster.

Subsequently we questioned him more closely about his school days, and he said he graduated in 1893 and got his diploma. He stated that Profs. Fox and Currier had been his teachers that Prof. Currier was a splendid instructor and always insisted on his using his voice in all communications—in class and out. He volunteered the statement that he did not have much to do with Mr. Jones and that he did not think much of Editor Hodgson, saying the latter, "was inclined to look down on his kind" meaning the deaf. When reminded, however, that Mr. Hodgson always stood up for all honest and worthy deaf, he dropped the subject. Well, to cut it short, we testified that he understood the sign language and seemed pretty well acquainted with the New York Institution. As a result he was sent to the Poor Farm, where it was discovered beyond a doubt that he could hear and talk as well as anybody and was once more set adrift. He meandered back to the city and while trying "to raise the wind" was arrested and taken to the Police station. After a hearing he was sent to the work house for thirty days in lieu of \$20 fine and cost as a vagrant.

After all this we felt rather cheaps, but were consoled after reading the "Recorder's" accounts of the tricks he successfully played on our Philadelphia friends. But who is John E. Garlet or John O'Brien? How came he to be so proficient in the sign language? When such slide impostors are loose how can the deaf protect themselves?

Ere this is printed the convention of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf will have been held. Only one or two from this part of the State will be able to

go to Williamsport. We very much regret our inability to attend for it appears there will be good things in store for those who go.

Messrs. McMaster and Rolhouse have been using their wheels a great deal this summer and the frequency of their trips in the direction of Youngstown, O., looks rather suspicious. That there are unusual attractions in that vicinity is beyond a doubt. They can be depended on, however, to know a good thing when they see it. Mr. Rolhouse has been "doing" Gettysburg a wheel lately and we understand he joins Messrs. Allabough, Ziegler and Leitner and all go to Williamsport via the best roads they can find. They will have a fine time no doubt. Mr. Leitner will bear watching for he is inclined to dally with garden gates. One of his late exploits was an attempt to hang himself by the heels on one, which stood conveniently open. If his companions had not been close behind it might have resulted seriously.

Mr. Allabough reports great sport at fishing near Carlisle where he has been staying with Mr. Ziegler. They captured a lot of eels and one or two little fishes as result of one day's work. Doubtless they will have a "good eat" to tell about their phenomenal "catches" when they meet their friends at the convention—

Mr. Woodside has been, "catching it" rather frequently this summer. His New "Waverley" has been kicking up its heels and tossing him about so that he has been laid up a great deal with sprains, bruises, and inflamed cuticle and to cap his misfortunes it has been demonstrated that he can't see a "nigger" and as the colored chaps are very evident on their wheels hereabouts, he lives in mortal dread of running into them any time when he is out enjoying the park breezes. Hope he will have better luck soon.

G. M. T.

PHILADELPHIA.

We were sorry to hear that the wife of Mr. Otto Koenig died several weeks ago. Mr. Koenig came from Germany several years ago, and secured a position as a steel engraver, and went over to New York City last year where he married his hearing wife. He is now living in this city.

We would be glad to have Messrs. Hirsch and Weil of New York City, who contemplate visiting this city, to visit All Souls' Club and the church on August 31st and September 1st. The club opens on Saturday evening, and the service commences at 10:30 A.M., on Sunday.

Instead of going to Atlantic City, N. J., Mrs. Hannah Houston and her daughter Anna, went out on an enjoyable excursion by the mammoth steamer "Republie" down the Delaware River and Bay to Cape May Point, last Friday. It was given in aid of the Firemen's Pension Fund. They had a delightful time.

The Vestry room and the Ladies' Aid Society's rooms are now being decorated under the direction of a committee consisting of Messrs. W. H. Lipsett, M. C. Fortescue and Wm McKinney. Both rooms are expected to be completed the first week in September.

The copies of the flashlight group photos of the All Souls' Club members, made by Alex L. Pach on the 13th of last June, were received at the club last week.

Several deaf-mutes will take the 11:30 P.M., train of Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, for Williamsport Convention next Tuesday.

Mrs. J. M. Koehler and children returned home yesterday from their vacation in the country where they had been since last July.

Messrs. J. R. Lewis, Peter Huster, Massey, Delp, Gunkel, Yerkes, Durian and Misses Williams and Kueny and about a dozen other deaf-mutes were making themselves merry in a gala spirit in Atlantic City, last Sunday.

Mrs. J. J. Stevenson is summering for her health with her beloved daughter, in Atlantic City.

Mr. Henry S. Stevenson left for Boston, Mass., and other places yesterday. He will probably be gone for two weeks.

THE RECORDER.

PHILA., August 25, '95.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1895.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.

One copy, one year, \$1.00
If not paid within six months, 1.50

CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications. Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York City.

"He's true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

DEAF MOTHER AND SON KILLED BY CARS.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 18.—John Fisher and mother, the latter aged 72, while in a covered wagon, returning from market, were struck by an Erie train yesterday. John was instantly killed and the mother died this afternoon from her injuries. Both were deaf, and did not hear the train.

NOTWITHSTANDING the oft repeated warning to keep off the railroad track, deaf-mutes continue to disregard the advice, consequently the death rate from this cause is on the increase. The latest victims, it is true, were not walking on the forbidden track, but their action in attempting to drive over a railroad crossing was the most foolish thing imaginable, and for this they both perished. How sad to think of it, mother and son to come to their death at the same time and in this way.

Will the deaf ever bear in mind that to walk on the railroad track is like taking their lives in their own hands. There is no escape from the iron monster, which has already killed hundreds, perhaps thousands thus far, and with the advent of the electricity system as a locomotive power the danger is greater than ever before. The JOURNAL has already recorded many victims of the "deadly trolley," as it is called.

There surely ought to be a law to prevent the deaf from walking on the railroad track. Congress ought to be asked to pass such a law, making it a crime for deaf-mutes to walk on the railroad track, and the penalty ought to be as severe as possible, then with such a law staring them in the face, the evil will probably be done away with. In England there is such law, so it is said, and railroad victims in Great Britain are seldom heard of. In France if a person is run over by a vehicle, the victim, not the driver, is arrested, as is the case in this country, and accidents are few and far between.

In the absence of such a law, would it not be a wise thing if intelligent and well informed deaf-mutes, would warn their less enlightened silent brethren of the great danger of walking on the railroad track.

The descriptive account elsewhere of the "Cowboy Poet" by our Edgewood Park, Pa., Correspondent exactly describes John E. O'Brien, who last July was permitted by Principal Currier to leave Fanwood. O'Brien first attended school at 67th Street and Lexington Avenue, afterwards at Fanwood. Both his father and mother are members of a theatrical company touring the States, and in good circumstances. The writer knows John E. O'Brien, who has assumed the title of "Cowboy Poet" very well. He is a semi-mute, and can also hear a little, hence can easily deceive people. It is to be hoped that while confined in his temporary free hotel, in Pittsburgh, he will reflect about his past, and decide that "discretion is the best part of valor."

In THIS issue will be found a complete account of the Congress of the British Deaf-Mute Association. Many prominent workers in the interest of the deaf graced the occasion. From America, the delegates were Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York, and Rev. Mr. Kochler, of Philadelphia. The Convention, as will be seen by a perusal of the proceedings, was both interesting and instructive, and we hope that much good will result from the outcome of the meeting.

We reprint in this issue an article from the New York Herald of the restoration of Mrs. Susan Iriwn's voice through the aid of hypnotism. The doctor who effected the cure, does not claim that through hypnotism he can effect a cure for all who are dumb, hence it will be well for those who have lost their voice, especially those who can ill afford to part with their hard earned cash, to think twice before placing themselves under similar treatment.

ITEMIZER.

Abbreviated News Concerning Deaf-Mutes.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: The Itemizer.

"Uncle" Jim O'Neil writes from Troy, N. Y., that he is enjoying himself hugely.

Mrs. Sarah Bergquist and her two children, Jessie and Helena, have been staying at lake View with her sister, Mrs. Potter, for a week.

Mr. W. A. Briel, of Aurora, N. Y., has returned home. He intends to make Buffalo his home in the near future, and will remove his family there.

H. C. Seward, Assistant Steward of the New York Institution for the Deaf, was in town yesterday to examine a deaf girl named Walker, near this village. She will probably be sent to school.—Livingston Manor, (N. Y.) Ensign, August 22.

The quietest trolley party that ever went out of Baltimore was given on the City and Suburban Road recently by Deaf-Mutes of the city. There were no drums, horns, nor bells. There was no yelling because no one could make a vocal sound.—The Baltimore Evening News.

Miss Nellie Buxton, of Buffalo, N. Y., has returned home after spending four weeks at the Orphan Home, at Conewago. She was the guest of Miss Nettie Robinson for a few days. She was also at Jamestown Chat and Hamburg and Lake View, and had a very pleasant visit.

SERVICES FOR DEAF-MUTES.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

St. Ann's in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, 3.30 P.M.
St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, Holy Communion; 3 P.M.
Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., 3 P.M.

BOOKKEEPING EXTRAORDINARY

HOW A HOTEL MAN, WHO COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE, RENDERED A BILL.

"Talking about bookkeeping," said Mark Brisbane to a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter, "there used to be a man in Yankton whose system of bookkeeping accounts was wonderfully efficient. He kept a hotel and he could neither read nor write. He did not know how to spell his own name, but he did a thriving business and collected every dollar of his accounts. Once, years ago, when I first came to his country, I went to his hotel and stopped there two weeks. When I left he presented me with a statement of what I owed him, and it was a curiosity. He had copied it from his ledger.

"At the top of the sheet there was a rude picture of a soldier on the march, and after it three straight marks. Then there was a scene showing a man at a table eating. Then appeared a bed with a man in it. In the amount column there was a picture of a doll, and after it two letters, RS. After the picture of a man eating there were very forty-two marks. The picture of the man in bed there were fourteen marks. I looked at the account, then at the proprietor, and told him it would take me a week to answer that conundrum. I was completely stumped, and when the hotel man deciphered the amount for me it was this:—

"The picture of the soldier walking meant March, and the three marks supplied the date, March 3, when I began boarding. The man at the table with forty-two marks after it indicated that I had eaten forty-two meals. The man in bed with fourteen marks showed that I had slept in the house fourteen nights. The doll with the RS. after it meant dollars, and in the figure column appeared the figure fourteen, which was the amount I owed him. And it was a true bill."

No Other Answer.

"Silence gives consent" will go for many years to come. But how about the case, in which The girl is deaf and dumb?

That Tender Tie.

A—He is a relation of yours by marriage, I believe?
B—Yes, he married my girl.—Spasvogel.

THE BRITISH CONGRESS OF DEAF-MUTES.

From the Irish World, Aug. 8.

Yesterday morning a large number of members of the British Deaf and Dumb Association attended a special service in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The hour appointed was 11.15. The service consisted of a celebration of the Holy Communion, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin officiating, assisted by the Rev. Canon Keene, Rev. T. E. Winder, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Chaplain to the Deaf and Dumb, New York. The Archbishop ascended the pulpit, and, taking for his text, "One Mediator between God and Man," 1 Tim., 2:5, preached an eloquent sermon, which with wonderful expression and action was interpreted by the Rev. F. W. G. Gilby, M.A. (St. Saviour's Church, London), Chaplain to the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, London. The Rev. Mr. Gilby in appearance, a young clergyman. It might scarcely be supposed from his youthful look that he had got over the Divinity Student period, but that he has done so is beyond question, and if his university degree was insufficient to indicate his intellectual and scholarly character, his intellectual look bespoke the man of education and of varied acquirements. He stood before the congregation, and as the Archbishop delivered his discourse, Mr. Gilby by signs with the hands and with his fingers interpreted his words to what might well be considered an intellectual audience.

After the sermon, which was eloquent and appropriate, Archbishop proceeded to the Communion Table and, assisted by the other clergy, administered Holy Communion. The service concluded the Benediction pronounced by the Archbishop.

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS.

At 2.30 the Congress opened, under the presidency of the Rev. W. B. Sleight, M.A., in the Minor Hall, Christian Union Buildings.

The arrangements for the Congress were made by Mr. M. F. G. Hewson, who acted as local secretary, and by Dr. F. Maginn and Mr. W. E. Harris, of Belfast, as programme secretaries.

Amongst those present were: Rev. F. W. G. Gilby, M.A., London; Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. W. Sleight and Miss Sleight, Brighton; Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Preston; Mr. Banerji, Calcutta; Messrs. W. Agnew, Glasgow; C. Gorham, Nottingham; E. Docharty, Glasgow; C. F. Healy, Liverpool; C. Radcliffe, Armagh; J. Williams, H. Richardson, Penrith; T. S. M'Aloney, U. S. A.; M. F. G. Hewson, Dublin; F. Maginn, Belfast; and Mrs. Harris, Misses M'Vicker, Mr. W. W. Adamson, New-castle-on-Tyne; A. M. Cullet, Derby; Mr. H. B. Beal, Stroud; Mr. E. K. Cunliffe, Stockton; Mr. J. Dawson, Bradford; Mr. E. Taylor, Liverpool; Mr. W. M'Cormick, Belfast; Mr. S. Armstrong, Sunderland; Mr. Bass, London; Mr. Ridley, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Angus, Durham; Mr. Harris, Lancaster; Mr. Lendrum, Brookeboro'; Mr. J. B. Clark, Bradford; Mr. C. Bellis, Miss M'Aloney, London; Miss Elliott, London; Miss Hawkins, Liverpool; Miss Housman, Liverpool; Mr. M'Gregor, Glasgow; Mr. W. Gilby, London; Mrs. and Miss Wolfenden, Miss Robertson, Dublin.

Letters of apology were received from: Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, U. S.; Dr. Elliott, Margate; Mr. Howard, Doncaster; Mr. Coward, Liverpool; Mr. Payne, Rev. R. Pearce.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, the Rev. Mr. Gilby read the President's address, whilst the President himself interpreted by means of the language of the deaf and dumb. The President is in full possession of the faculties of hearing and speech. He is Vicar of St. Catherine's, Northampton, and is a member of the Royal Commission on the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and with other members of the Commission visited various institutions of the kind in Europe.

The President stated that congresses had hitherto been held in Leeds (1890), in Glasgow (1891), and Swansea (1892), over each of which he presided. During the past 20 years there had been a great awakening throughout Europe and America with regard to the education and the welfare generally of the deaf and dumb. Undoubtedly the appointment in 1885 of the Royal Commission on the Blind, Deaf and Dumb was an indication that the public conscience was aroused upon his subject. For four years the commissioner applied themselves with much earnestness and diligence to the inquiry they were called upon to make, and the bill for the compulsory education of blind and deaf children, which came into force on January 1st, 1894, was the result of their laborious research. To give some idea of the urgent necessity there was for the inquiry to be made, he might mention, as having a special interest to the place of their meeting, certain satistical returns for Ireland. The Commission found that the information collected regarding the deaf and dumb in Ireland at each census since 1881, was unique in

its comprehensiveness and minuteness of detail. From the census tables they learned that there were in Ireland, on April 3d, 1881, as many as 3,037 uneducated mutes; 1,698 males, and 1,337 females, who were not suffering from any infirmity which would render them unsuceptible of the instruction imparted to this class of the community; that there were 1,749 mutes—929 males and 817 females—either already educated or undergoing a course of instruction in the institutions for that purpose, and that the number of the educated were in proportion of 1 to every 17 uneducated. The President then referred to the work which the association had accomplished during the past year. On the question of education he said: "marvellous advances have been made of late years in the education of this afflicted class. In ancient times it was thought not only by the ignorant, but by the wise and learned, that the education of the deaf was a thing impossible. And with rare exceptions, which were always the philanthropists, no attempt whatever was made to do anything to alleviate their affliction. 'In fact (to quote the words of Sir George D'Assent) it was the hard fate of the deaf and dumb to have been confounded and classed with idiots, and to be pronounced inaccessible to reason because the want of hearing had prevented their instruction and speech.' The first organized attempts to give instruction to deaf-mutes in schools date back to the middle of the 18th century. In 1760 Henicke established a school in Germany on the pure oral system; and about the same time the Abbe de l'Epee established one in Paris, mainly adopting an "ingenious sign language devised by himself," whilst in Great Britain (also in 1760) a school was started on the combined system by Braidwood in Edinburgh, which in 1783 was removed to London.

Referring to the changes which had taken place in the schools in recent times, he said:—From America, too, I find surprising changes are taking place in the same direction. But is this change, let me pause to ask, for the best educational advantage of the deaf-mutes themselves? Time alone will prove. In my own mind—and I think I am capable of favoring an opinion upon this matter, for I have lived in close contact with the deaf and dumb all my life—I could communicate with them on the fingers when a child of four or five years old—the (so-called) pure oral system is opposed to the best educational interests of the deaf and dumb. Don't, please, let me be misunderstood. Wherever a deaf-mute has any remnants of speech or hearing by all means let every thing be done to foster and improve its speech and hearing. Wherever, again, children are capable of being taught to lip-read and to speak by all means do all for that child that oralism can accomplish. But don't tie that child's hands behind its back, as some would do. Don't debar that child from a free use of the manual alphabet or even of signs, which when used properly are often most graceful, not to say eloquent, to behold. Get all the good you can for the deaf-mutes out of both systems, and adopt what the Americans call the combined system. If the instruction given by the oral method is so perfect, why is it that so many of the pupils who have been educated by this method, immediately after they leave school, associate with deaf-mutes rather than with the hearing and speaking? Does it not show that oralisers cannot do all for the deaf-mutes that the advocates claim for it? Moreover, however perfect the oral instruction may be, pupils can never with certainty and accuracy read the lips of strangers, nor can they under the most favourable circumstances ever lip-read a sermon or speech or lecture. Could, for example, a number of orally-instructed deaf-mutes ever hold a congress using only the oral method as you are holding now by means of the silent system. I unhesitatingly say No. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in his evidence before the Royal Commission, said "I do not think they (the pupils in the Deaf-Mutes College at Washington) do speak amongst themselves orally, and I do not see why they should, because it is perfectly certain that under any circumstances the oral method must be an imperfect method." The educated deaf, moreover, themselves ought surely to be allowed to express their opinion on this question, and yet are they powerful advocates of the pure oral system. Let me here quote their express opinion at the World's Congress of the Deaf at Chicago:—

"While it conceded the great value of oralism to a limited extent (it) regarded a sweeping application of it as inimical to the best educational interests of a majority of the deaf. It has signally failed to give satisfaction in Germany, the land of its birth, and the Emperor is burdened with petitions from his deaf subjects, praying his Majesty to cause the introduction of the American or combined system into that country."

The President then urged the importance of mission work amongst

the deaf and dumb, and the necessity for pensions for the aged and infirm. In conclusion, he hoped that the association would go on increasing in membership, and that as time went on they should attain in some measure the objects which had at heart. (Applause.)

The President then proposed a vote of thanks to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin—(applause)—for his eloquent and touching sermon that morning, and also to the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral for allowing them to hold the service there.

Mr. G. F. Healy, of Liverpool, seconded the motion, which was adopted amid applause.

The report, read by Mr. Gorham, secretary, and the financial report, read by the treasurer, were then adopted, and a vote of thanks was passed to the secretary and treasurer.

The elections for president and officers for the ensuing year then took place, and resulted as follows:—The president was re-elected. The following were elected vice-presidents:—Mr. E. Hall Wood (England), Mr. B. H. Payne (Wales), Mr. E. Docharty (Glasgow), and Mr. F. Maginn (Ireland). Executive Committee—Mr. W. W. Adamson, Mr. E. K. Cunliffe, Mr. A. M. Cuttroll, Mr. J. W. Dawson, Rev. W. F. Gilby, Mr. J. B. Foster, Mr. W. E. Harris, Mr. J. Muir. Hon. Treasurers—Mr. G. F. Healy (Liverpool), Mr. C. Gorham.

SECOND DAY.

Rev. W. B. Sleight, M.A., presided.

Mr. H. B. Beale, of Stroud, read a paper on the "Present State of the Deaf-mute Education in Great Britain." Rev. Mr. Gilby, using the language of the mute, interpreted it to the audience. Education, he said, was intellectual, moral and physical. With regard to the first, a knowledge of the learning of past-times was most essential, and as that knowledge was stored up in books, the first step in the education of a child was generally to teach him to read. He doubted that was was the best course with hearing children, but for deaf-mutes, who had a far more difficult task before them, he was of opinion that the first thing to be done was to try and teach them to understand books, and any system which would do that most effectually and most speedily was the best system. He maintained that the manual system, or finger signs, being far quicker and clearer than the oral system or lip signs, ought to have the preference. Nevertheless their rulers thought fit to handicap the manual system in favour of the oral, by ordaining that a years trial should be given to the latter first on going to school, and all those who showed aptitude to lip signs should be educated on that system, whilst the duller and slower would be handed over to the manualists. He denounced that as unfair.

Supposing the rule were that all were to be taught manualism for one year, and that the dull ones were to be handed over to the oralists, would they like that? Nowwithstanding this one-sided arrangement, he was satisfied that the manualist "dullards," as a rule, understood language after a few years at school better than the clever ones in the oral classes. He tested it himself in several schools to which he went with a determination that he should allow no preconceived opinion to influence him, and he was not afraid to state that in every instance the manual and sign pupils, making due allowance for length of schooling, were in advance of the oral pupils. In a school which he recently attended the head master informed him that he preferred born mutes to those who had lost hearing in childhood, that they learned more quickly and had better brains. He (Mr Beale) said to himself, "I doubt that," but he replied, "Well let us examine the children a little. Which of these are born mutes?" The head master replied, "All in this room, expect one or two." On examination he (Mr Beale) found that only one or two did well, but what struck him as singular about the school was the proportion of the numbers of born deaf to semi-mutes. Statistics showed that the proportion of born mutes to those who became deaf in childhood after attaining some knowledge of language was about three to two. How came it then that in that school the proportion was at least ten to one? He could not in most cases verify his suspicions, but in one room there all had done poorly except one girl, who had done remarkably well. He had the chance, owing to the principal having been called away for a moment, to say to that girl on his fingers, "You can read?" She laughed, nodded. He said, "Were you long deaf?" She replied "No." He asked, "How old were you when you became so?" She answered, "Seven years old." Yet no hint of that was given him when he was examining her, and had it not been for the lucky chance he might have gone away under the impression that he had been examining a born mute.

How much of the credit given to oral schools by the public had been obtained in the same way he could

not say, but he imagined a very considerable portion. Further on in his address, Mr. Beale said he was confident that if the opinions of educated semi-mutes and deaf-mutes were taken, the majority in favor of manual signs would be overwhelming. Signs were certain to be used after school-life ended; therefore, the school life should be kept mainly for manual teaching. He urged that after leaving school a technical college should be open to them, where they could obtain a thorough education in some trade, such as boot-making, carpentry, or cabinet making. He then spoke on the subject of moral teaching. The children, he said should be taught maintain strict justice between each other as a moral duty. This they could all understand, and amongst children it was of far more use than strictly religious training. With regard to physical training, there was a spurious as well as a genuine system. The spurious was that which aimed at making the youth as nearly a physical Hercules as possible. He was to have gigantic muscle, he should be able to throw the hammer 130 feet, and he might be to all outward appearance a seeming gladiator. It was well-known fact that great athletes seldom shone intellectual matters, but the contrary, and the point to be considered was which they wished to be, for it was unreasonable to expect excellence of a high order in both. He then urged a moderate amount of muscular development, without impairing health and vitality. Football, cricket, rowing, were natural and healthy exercises, but he doubted whether gymnastics had not better be left out altogether in school training. No doubt they developed the muscles, but they did so at a disproportionate cost to the vital power. Great gymnasts were almost always short lived.

Mr. William Sleight, Head Master Brighton Institution, who was over fifty years engaged in the education of the deaf and dumb, spoke in favour of the combined system, which, he said, would reach both classes.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, New York, U. S. A., spoke to the same effect.

Mr. J. G. Shaw, Head Master Cross Deaf and Dumb School, Preston, said it was a remarkable fact that a deaf gentleman like Mr. Beale should get up and deliver an oral address at a Deaf and Dumb Congress. It had been said that the British Deaf and Dumb Association was opposed to oral teaching, but that was not so. They had present that day half-a-dozen deaf-gentlemen who could speak, and one of them, Mr. Foster, who was engaged in mission work conducted in the finger and sign-language, was, he believed, as good a speaker and lip-reader as could be found in the United Kingdom.

The President then proposed—

That this Congress petition the Education Department to reduce the sum now required to be raised by voluntary means to enable deaf and dumb schools to receive their full educational grant from one-third to one-fifth.

Mr. J. G. Shaw seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Mr. J. G. Shaw, Head Master of the Cross Deaf and Dumb School, Preston, Lancashire, read a paper, entitled "A Year's Work." He said he represented an institution which was the first in this country that ever commenced operations in a new house or building erected special for its own use, and the foundation of that building in 1892 marked the centenary of the establishment of public schools for the deaf in the United Kingdom. The generosity of the late Miss Cross, the founder of the institution, of the Ven. Archdeacon Rawstome, its Chairman, and of the nobility and gentry of the northern portion of the County of Lancaster generally, had enabled the Board of Management to open the main building of the Cross Deaf and Dumb School with but a small debt upon the building fund, and to reserve at the same time upwards of £4,000 of the subscribed capital as the nucleus of an endowment fund. The school was certified for sixty-six children, and every place was taken up before the end of the first year.

Up to the present, with public subscriptions and aid received under the Blind and Deaf Children Act, the school had paid its way. In giving an account of his first years' work in the school, Mr. Shaw touched upon the question of systems. He agreed, he said, that under the new conditions provided by the new Act they could afford to wait, and let the question of system settle itself. They had a nine years' term; they had so far had their own term agreed to in fixing the annual cost of maintenance. They had nothing but encouragement and help from the Education Department; and for his part he was willing to undertake to give in nine years, and under the conditions now accorded, an education which would fit their pupils to go out into the world and maintain themselves as respectable and self-reliant citizens. It was generally admitted that in dealing with the whole population of deaf-mutes they must have both the oral system and the manual. They had both in the Cross Deaf and Dumb School—

four oral classes and one manual class. In none of them were "signs" used, as the term "signs" was commonly accepted. Actions, natural gestures, and descriptive signs were used—especially among beginners—just as much in the one department as in the other. Written language was the basis of all their work—the main test of progress. No matter how well a child might speak the words that were taught him, until he had a thorough grasp of the written language he was unable to use his speech in everyday life. His experience among the adult deaf and dumb led him to think that it was not so much a preference for signs which caused the orally taught deaf to lapse in their speech, but rather their limited knowledge of language, and he had great hopes that under the new and improved conditions, and the lengthened school term now in force, they would be able to give a large percentage of the oral pupils' speech, which would be of real use to them in after life, and which no preference for singing or finger-spelling would induce them to drop. The year 1894 marked an epoch in the history of deaf-mute education. Not only was the Cross Deaf and Dumb School opened in that year, together with the new buildings of the Midland Deaf and Dumb Institution at Derby—both monuments of voluntary effort in the provision of instruction of deaf children—but an Act of Parliament came into force which had completely revolutionised, and almost nationalised within twelve months, the work of the deaf-mute education. Mr. Shaw then proceeded to refer three points in the new Act. (1.) Compulsory attendance; (2.) Financial burdens; (3.) Government inspection. The compulsory attendance clauses of the new Act had the effect, he said, within one year, of practically filling to their utmost capacity, the majority of the established institutions in the kingdom besides finding scholars for the new voluntary institution in Preston, and for the new day schools started by school boards in Birmingham, Aston, Cardiff, Hull, Plymouth, and other populous centres. At Manchester there had been such a large influx of pupils that accommodation had had to be found for about forty boarders outside the wall of the institution; the Liverpool Institution was filled to its utmost capacity; and at Preston they had filled every place in an entirely new institution certified for sixty-six pupils, and had to refuse admission to other applicants for want of room. The filling of these three institutions, all situated within the county palatine of Lancaster, illustrated the demand that had been made for new places under the compulsory clauses of the Act. He did not think a better illustration could be found throughout the length and breadth of the land, not even in London, where there had been an increase of about a hundred scholars in the board schools for the deaf. But the impteous given to building operations was, perhaps, more remarkable still, for at present time new institutions, the property of the ratepayer were in course of erection in London, Leeds, and North Staffordshire, for the purpose of meeting the demand for places on behalf of children who had hitherto been neglected. Such an extraordinary extension of educational work within the scale of a single year was, he believed, quite unprecedented in the annals of the deaf. So far as he had been able to ascertain, there was only one institution in England which had much room to spare, and that was the new building at Derby, where there were about forty vacant places. There were actually children waiting for admission to the Derby Institution, and School Boards willing to pay for them, but the law would only allow the school authorities to pay two-thirds of the total cost of education and maintenance; and because they did not see their way to raise the remaining third from voluntary sources, the Board of Management of the Derby Institution were unable to admit the children. In conclusion, Mr. Shaw discussed matters connected with the Government inspection of schools for the deaf.

Mr. Thomas S. M'Aloney, of Alabama, U. S. A., read a paper on "Three Years in America." He said that during his three years' sojourn in America he had visited many of the institutions for the deaf, and observed their methods of education, general management, etc. The American Government liberally supports all its institutions, and it endeavours to make all the deaf within its borders well-educated, upright, and self-supporting, able to hold their own in the battle of life, and in many cases leading their hearing brethren in the different professions of which they are honoured members. In no other country are such liberal provisions made for their primary education. Every deaf child, no matter how poor, can obtain a free intellectual and industrial training. In referring to the methods of education, he said that the best results had been shown him in schools using the combined system. The industrial training of the deaf receives due attention. In connection with every institution there are well-

equipped work-shops under the charge of highly-educated and skilful industrial instructors, and every deaf child in America has the opportunity of learning a trade while at school. Both boys and girls receive systematic training in physical culture, and in games of skill the deaf often show superiority over their hearing brethren. Nearly every institution in America publishes a paper weekly or bi-weekly, and this not only gives the pupils an opportunity to learn the art of printing, but fills their minds with useful knowledge, and encourages them in the habit of reading, it also binds the institution together, and proves a great boon to the adult deaf. The teachers are not required to take charge of the pupils out of school, as is the case in this country. This work is performed by supervisors specially appointed for that purpose. Hence the teacher teaches and the supervisor supervises, and the separation of the offices in no small degree accounts for the high standard of American schools. The salaries of the assistant teacher in the American schools average at least three times more than the teachers in this country. This helps to keep the best men in the profession, and as the American teacher is at perfect liberty to live outside the institution and have a home of his own with a wife to take care of him, it is evident that his lines have fallen in pleasanter places than those of his brother teachers in the British Isles. Not only does America lead in the primary instruction of the deaf, but also in their higher education. It possesses the only college in the world for the higher education of the deaf. In conclusion, Mr. M'Aloney hoped that when next he visited his native land he would find the British Isles not so far behind America in these matters as is now the case.

Mr. Gallaudet, of New York, V. S. A., said that he was very much interested in the paper, and that Mr. M'Aloney gave an instructive description of the methods and customs of the American schools and of the deaf-mutes.

THE MINISTRY OF THE DEAF TO THE DEAF.

The Rev. J. M. Koehler, M.A., Pastor of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia, U. S. A. delivered an address upon this subject. He is deaf, but not mute.

Mr. Koehler said that while traveling from Vienna to Paris he lost the paper which he intended to read, but he would convey his thoughts from memory. In America, he was sorry to say, that the bright ones among the deaf-mutes kept away from the other deaf-mutes. Those who had the advantage of education and position kept away from the others. They should try to bring them all together. In America the Church had made greater progress than in this country. He was sorry to say that in England the Church did not feel inclined to give orders to deaf-mute men, or to receive them in candidature. In America they have five clergymen deaf and dumb in priest's orders—(applause)—who were accomplishing good work among the deaf-mute. One result of the work was that missions were established all over the country. He had three thousand and five hundred people in his field in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Of these fifty hundred and sixty were communicants, and within half a year one hundred and thirteen deaf-mutes had been confirmed. They had a well-equipped church in Philadelphia, with a congregation of thirty hundred and fifty deaf-mutes, of whom two hundred and forty were communicants. In connection with the church there were working people's clubs, women's meetings, societies, etc. There was a tendency among hearing people to keep the deaf-mutes down and not to give them a chance of getting on. He thought the bright deaf-mute people present should co-operate with the efforts being made in America to raise the standard of deaf-mute life by mingling with the other deaf-mutes and trying to help them.

Mr. Muir (interpreted by Mr. Gilby) said that he wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and asked his Grace whether there was any bar to the ordination of deaf-mutes, and he received a reply through the Vicar-General stating that there was no bar to any deaf-mute who could obtain the title and stipend.

Mr. Sleight pointed to the difficulty with which a deaf-mute had to contend in learning a language. The deaf-mutes had no venacular, and when such a man mastered the English or any other language he really accomplished more than the man who, not deaf and not mute, had studied successfully Latin and Greek.

Mr. C. Gorham delivered an address on the subject, "Pension Scheme, and How it can be Worked." Mr. Gilby acted as interpreter. In the course of this paper Mr. Gorham said that the provision of old age pension for the deserving infirm deaf was doubtedly one of the most interesting and important of this era. Nothing appeared to have taken such hold

on the public mind as the desire for old age pensions. Everywhere they saw different classes and conditions of the public claiming help for such a purpose. Even the Government was devising a scheme for providing their wage-earners with pensions after they had reached the age of sixty-five, on condition, as it was proposed, that they themselves lay by a proportion out of their own earnings. The original intention of the British Deaf and Dumb Association when first founded was to provide "homes" for the deserving aged and infirm deaf. It was, however, found that such a scheme would have entailed too much responsibility, anxiety, and time on a board of management, to say nothing of the enormous expense of keeping up and maintaining such an establishment. Their aged deaf would naturally object to leaving their native place and friends in order to become inmates of a home fifty, one hundred, or perhaps two hundred miles away. Therefore the "Home Scheme" was very wisely dropped, and the "Pension Fund" decided upon at the Swansea Congress, held two years ago. He wished to make a few suggestions. As to funds, that all subscriptions, donations, collections, etc., should go into one account in a bank convenient to the hon. general treasurer, and to be held in trusteeship by four gentlemen of social position. It was advisable to avoid as much as possible undue preference. The amounts received from each county should be credited to that particular county. Each of those counties to have a preference in the support of its own deaf resident pensioners, according to the amount realized in each. He then considered the questions of an endowment capital fund, how the funds should be used, the advantages of the endowment fund and other provisions, classes of payments for pensions and age limit, interim committees for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, agents for distributing pension moneys, etc.

In the course of a discussion which followed, the President Mr. Beale, Mr. Wm. Sleight, and M. E. Griole de Geer took part. M. de Geer is a deaf-mute, 75 years of age. He was born at Nismes in 1819. He is a great numismatist and is a member of several learned societies in France. He conveyed his thoughts in the French sign language, which was understood by some of the ladies and gentlemen present. His pantomime was mimitable, his expression was full of humour, and the audience appreciated his performance as being about as good as anything of the kind that might be seen on the French stage. He produced a paper, *Le Courrier de la Champagne et Journal de Reims*, which contained an article in reference to his own family and to his own career.

At the evening meeting Mr. J. Muir, of Blackburn, delivered an address, entitled "A Deaf and Dumb Mission, and how it should be worked." He used the sign language, which was interpreted by the Rev. Mr. Gilby. In the course of his paper he spoke of the belief in ancient times that the deaf and dumb were incapable of receiving instruction. The old laws regarded them as incapable of managing their own affairs. It was not until the middle of the 16th Century that Pedro Ponce de Leon, a Benedictine monk, conceived the idea of imparting instruction to the deaf and dumb by means of the manual alphabet, but the honor of first educating this class in the general principles of grammar was generally ascribed to the large-hearted Abbe de l'Epee in the 18th century. He then proceeded to put before them suggestions for the working of a mission. The Church should more fully recognize their work than it did at present. A larger measure of success would attend the missions if their missionaries were ordained. There was no bar either Biblical or canonical to the ordination of a deaf-mute of good education and character. With such an ordained ministry the various Sacraments of the Church could be more reverently and solemnly administered to the deaf and dumb than by the present mode of interpreting, which is too often indistinguishable.

Rev. J. M. Koehler and other gentlemen took part in the discussion which followed.

A paper entitled "Aids to Better Results," by Mr. J. Beattie, Head Assistant, Ulster Institution, Belfast, was interpreted by Mr. Richardson. The following is an abstract:—The deep and widespread interest aroused on behalf of the deaf and dumb in recent years has helpfully affected almost everything that has to do with the silent members of society. Amongst the points as yet scarcely touched the most obvious are supervision out of school and the provision of advanced training. These questions may come up for settlement at any time, and it is well they should be considered. Having regard to the possibilities of supervision, the work can scarcely be described as menial, though by those who know it intimately some menial, element must be confessed. But as an offset thereto we may consider that offices intrinsically menial are

transformed into honourable service when performed for the afflicted or defective. Some may suppose that a janitor to take over some of the less honourable parts of the "duty" would be an easy solution; but we should pause to consider whether the hours out of school may not be turned to better use than is at present the case. Without any undue strain principles and precepts inculcated in the class room can be put into practice, and good habits serviceable through life can be fostered. Deaf children, like others, vary in disposition, and before school life commences have lived under very diverse conditions. Some spoiled and neglected become rough, and in many ways objectionable; others are possessed of refinement and shrink from their bolder companions. A means of toning down the former and encouraging the latter is necessary, and for this a supervisor is needed. If you say why should not the teachers discharge this duty? I reply—"You cannot both eat your cake and have it." You may have efficient teaching or supervision, not both. The appointment of special supervisors has been a success in America, and here their absence has doubtless kept out of the profession many who would otherwise have been an ornament and support. A supervisor should have a good moral character, education, and refinement, be capable of attracting the children to himself in no loosely familiar way, but in respectful confidence. His status should be deemed an honorary one, and closely approximate to that of a teacher's. In regard to advanced education I would propose the establishment in some institutions of an academical class. Many a bright pupil has remained at school going over the same ground for years, and becoming quite disheartened in the process, who would have done well in such a class. Then from these classes would come the students of the college, which so many of us hope to see established. Another aid to better results would exist if experienced and junior teachers worked in closer proximity, the former being held responsible, and the latter being saved from making mistakes at the expense of the children, which are bound to occur when working alone. Of special advantage would such an arrangement be where conversation lessons are attempted. Some of the best lessons he had ever witnessed were conducted in this way, one teacher leading; the other, under his direction, prompting and helping the children. He would also suggest a teachers' reference library, wholly distinct from the school library, which should contain, so far as may be, all standard works referring to the deaf and dumb.

After a short discussion the Congress was adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

The Rev. F. W. Gilby, M.A., read a paper on "The Higher Education of the Deaf in England." He had had some experience in examining children on the silent method. The result showed how immense were the difficulties of the teacher, but for comparison with the older deaf and dumb educated on that system, it was comforting to know that a much greater degree of success was attained at the present time. Further progress, he believed, would be made. In America children could remain in school from 6 to 23 years of age, and it was no wonder they could go to Washington College after that. But in England there was nothing to bridge over the gulf, and the best educated mute pupil of 16 in that country could not approach the standard of that great college. Special help was needed for the education department, higher grade classes should be taken up by head masters and vigorously agitated.

In the larger schools, where there were from 200 to 400 pupils, there would certainly be from 10 to 20 particularly bright pupils, who would be fit to remain in school after the usual age for leaving until they were advanced enough to go to a higher college, which, he hoped, would be established. They wanted spiritual education—that was really the higher education—and he trusted that the association would take active steps to advance this spiritual view of the subject. (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, New York, read a paper on "The Higher Education of the Deaf in America." The accounts given by Mr. Gilby as to America were somewhat too favorable. The average period that deaf pupils in the States were kept in school was from 10 to 12 years. The higher education of the deaf was one of the most interesting problems for the educationist. As a class, the deaf were for many centuries without any intellectual or moral culture. Schools for them were established in France, Germany, and England about 150 years ago, and means were devised to communicate to them the thoughts of their speaking brethren. The first school for the deaf in America was established by his (Dr. Gallaudet's) father in 1817, and eighty schools were now sustained there at the public expense. There

were 40,000 deaf-mutes in the United States, and about one-third of these were pupils in the schools. As time went on it was resolved that those deaf-mutes who were capable of profiting by it should receive a more advanced education than that usually given, and the Columbian Institution at Washington, under the presidency of his (Dr. Gallaudet's) youngest brother, was established. The curriculum was the same as in ordinary colleges. While signs were appreciated for social life, yet in debate, lectures, and sermons the oral methods were in active use. Several hundred pupils had graduated. The college had been opened to young women as well as to young men, and the results were highly satisfactory. Many of the past pupils were teachers and clergymen, and all were fighting the battle of life on a much higher plane without their college training. Mr. Francis Maginn, of Belfast, who had done so much for deaf-mutes in Ireland and England, had been a pupil in that college for two years.

Mr. Beale said that if deaf pupils were allowed to attend the local lectures of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the masters could translate them, and the pupils might thereby derive great benefit. Mr. William Sleight said that Mr. Gilby's and Dr. Gallaudet's papers were both valuable and instructive. He thought they should look forward in the future to the Government to provide proper education for the deaf in those countries.

Mr. W. Eccles Harris, Ulster Institution, Belfast, read a paper on "The missionary character of the teacher's work." The current of public sympathy with deaf-mutes was gradually increasing, until now every adult deaf-mute could have the Gospel preached to him in a language that he could understand. In considering how youthful deaf-mutes were shut out from early religious impressions; the teacher realized the necessity for special missionary work in the case of deaf children. Hence the superstructure of missionary work which rose naturally on top of the school work. It was a common experience of teachers that bright deaf children of eight years of age were, as far as knowledge of God was concerned, in the same state of ignorance as the infant in its mother's arms. Such pupils needed in their school life much more than ordinary secular instruction. No greater or truer missionary effort could be made than that of the person who brought the deaf child from darkness into light.

No one could do this but the teacher, and if they were to judge of the value of the office by the extent of what could be done in it, then the teacher's lot was a truly enviable one. If the missionary afterwards reaped where the teacher had sown, it would be enough. (Applause.)

Dr. Gallaudet proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Maurice Hewson, Mr. Maginn, and Mr. Harris, of Belfast, for all that they had done for them in connection with this very successful Congress. They were specially grateful to Mr. Hewson for the introduction which he gave them to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Mr. Sleight seconded the motion. He referred to the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb in Dublin and Belfast, and said that their Irish friends were in no way behind them.

The resolution was adopted amid applause.

The Rev. Mr. Hewson, in expressing his acknowledgments for Mrs. Hewson and himself, said they would have the pleasure that evening of visiting the Archbishop at Old Connaught House, Bray, and he hoped the weather would be fine for their excursion and picnic to Glendalough. He trusted they would all retain pleasant memories of their trip to Dublin. (Applause.)

Mr. Maginn and Mr. Harris also replied.

The usual votes of thanks were then passed.

GARDEN PARTY AT OLD CONNAUGHT.

In the afternoon the Archbishop of Dublin received at his fine residence, Old Connaught, a large and distinguished party, including clergymen of different denominations. Amongst the guests received by his Grace and the Hon. Miss Plunket were the President and members of the British Deaf and Dumb Association attending the Congress. The band of the Meath Industrial School occupied a position in the beautiful grounds and played a fine selection of music, while the guests promenaded the terrace, from which they enjoyed splendid views of the picturesque scenery afforded by the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains. The guests were entertained at tea and elegant refreshments in a large marquee, after spending about two hours enjoying the courtesy and hospitality of the Archbishop and his Grace's family departed, charmed with their visit to Old Connaught.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL.

Public meeting was held at night in the Metropolitan Hall. There was a good attendance.

The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Sleight.

Rev. F. W. Gilbey, M.A., announced that the Earl of Bandon, who was to have presided, had sent a letter of apology regretting that he was unable to be present.

The Chairman said he was exceedingly sorry that the Earl of Bandon was unable to be with them that night. That was the fourth Congress of the British Deaf and Dumb Association, and although the organization was still in its infancy he was thankful to say that they had made considerable progress. The Compulsory Education Act for the Deaf and Dumb was passed as a result of the Royal Commission, but he regretted that that Act did not extend to Ireland. The Irish people should agitate to have this Act put in force in this country. One of the objects of their association was the development of missionary work amongst the deaf and dumb. He was thankful to say that they had with in recent years stirred up interest in this question and in this great work, and he was glad to be able to say that within the last year they had promoted the establishment of a mission in the Diocese of Lincoln, and the Bishop himself had very kindly taken the chair at the first meeting held there. They hoped that they would continue to do good in that respect, and that interest in this great work would continue to grow and extend. They had another object to promote—namely, the raising of a fund from which they might administer pensions to aged deaf and dumb people, and to accomplish the objects they had in view they wanted the support as well as the sympathy of their friends. He desired to publicly acknowledge the great kindness which had been shown to the members of the association in that City of Dublin. They had met in Leeds, Glasgow, Swansea, and now in Dublin, and they were exceedingly grateful for the very kind reception accorded to them. He wished especially to thank the press for the kind notice they had taken of their proceedings. (Applause.)

Mr. Babu Jamini Nath Banerji (Calcutta) said he would take back with him very happy recollections of Ireland and of that Congress. The number of deaf-mutes in India was overwhelming, and their condition was about as bad as was that of the deaf and dumb of these countries centuries ago. Something was being at length done, and he thanked those friends at this side of the water who had taken an interest and given them help to the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet (New York) also addressed the meeting, speaking especially of the work that had been done in behalf of the deaf and dumb in the United States. He asked them to do what they could to raise these afflicted ones, and to make their course through life as useful and happy as it could be under the circumstances. Mr. H. Pekmezian (Turkey), in the course of address delivered in the sign language on the condition of deaf and dumb in Turkey, said there were 10,000 such persons in that country, in addition to 9,000 blind. Their condition was deplorable; they were without instruction, and they were keenly alive to their misfortune. They had no means for gaining their daily subsistence except that of begging. He was trying to establish an international institution in Constantinople for the benefit of these poor people, and he appealed to them for aid in this task. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Eccles Harris (Belfast) also delivered an address in the sign language, and promised that he would do what he could to help the work upon behalf of which Mr. Banerji had appealed. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

CONEY ISLAND.

On Sunday last there was a large number of deaf-mutes at Coney Island. A JOURNAL scribe who happened to be there met in all about fifty. Among whom he remembers the following: Mr. and Mrs. William Combs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. John Kuckens, Mr. Thomas W. Brown and son, Messrs. Charles McManus, Frank A. Stryker, Peter Mitchell, Frank Brown, Tilson Haight, Bernard Gallagher, Benjamin Denison, Edward Shannon, John H. Hogan, Peter Redington, Herman, Hummer, Eckart and others.

Big Bob Fitzsimmons, who is matched to fight Champion of the World, Corbett, was met, and the deaf-mutes voted him a good fellow, as he was so very much interested in them that he admitted all free to the Turkish show, and afterwards treated all hands at Stauch's. He is able to converse with the double-handed alphabet, which he learned while working in Australia for a deaf-mute. Probably the deaf will be surprised to learn this.

On Monday, September 2d—Labor Day, a large number of deaf-mutes will again assemble at Stauch's, where a grand time is expected.

BOB.

COLUMBUS.

Supt. Eagleson's Resignation Conditional.

ON THE MATRON'S RESIGNATION.

The Trustee Hold a Midnight Meeting and Dismiss Attendant McIlvaine Without Cause.

(From the Columbus Press.)

Rumors of strange happenings in the recent past and of stranger things yet to come at the State institution for the Deaf and Dumb have been flying through the air during the past three weeks, but nothing definite was stated until yesterday when it leaked out that at the next meeting of the board of trustees, Superintendent Eagleson would tender his resignation. As the information came from an apparently reliable source a Press reporter called on Superintendent Eagleson this afternoon and asked whether there was any truth in the rumor that he would sever his connection with the institution at the September meeting of the board. Superintendent Eagleson hesitated for a moment and said then that was not his present intention, but he did not know what he would do by that time.

"Would you have any objections to the public knowing exactly what took place at the last meeting?" asked the reporter.

"None in the least." The minutes are public property and the people are entitled to know what is going on," said Rev. Eagleson.

Without another word he led the way to his office, where the records are kept, and placed before the reporter the minutes of last meeting. In order to show exactly what did take place, that portion of the record referring to the trouble between the board and Martron Sites on one hand and Governor McKinley and Superintendent Eagleson on the other, is here given:

"During the progress of the evening an exchange of views was had between the board and Superintendent relative to the suspension of Mrs. Sites, and no conclusion being reached, thereupon the board of trustees and the Superintendent proceeded to the Neil House. After a full conference with the governor, all the members of the board and the Superintendent being present, the conference ended by the superintendent stating to board in the presence of the governor that if the board restored Mr. Sites to the matronship of the institution, the Superintendent's resignation was in their hands for consideration."

And now comes the strangest part of the whole affair. It was just 11 o'clock when the conference ended and matters were left the same as they were at the beginning. Governor McKinley stood by Superintendent Eagleson and refused to give his consent for Rev. Eagleson to resign. The superintendent went home and some time after midnight the board visited the institution and held a special meeting. From the first they have been opposed to the superintendent, and angry because they could not get the governor's consent to remove him, they decided to do the next best thing and discharge Mr. McIlvaine, who was a friend of the superintendent, and was the boys' first attendant.

This was done at the midnight session, and the record of that meeting is also given that the public may be made acquainted with the mysteries of that meeting:

It was moved and seconded that R. B. Heller be elected secretary pro tem., the secretary of the board being absent. Motion was made by Mr. Hamilton and seconded by Mr. Evans that Mr. McIlvaine, boys' first attendant, be dismissed, to take effect at once. Motion carried unanimously. W. S. Eagleson tendered his resignation to the board of trustees as superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and action on same was deferred to next meeting, September 11th.

It will be noticed that the secretary pro tem. forgot to mention the condition which was included in the superintendent's proposition.

There are many other mysterious moves that demand explanation on the part of all parties in the middle. The pot, full of sensations, is boiling nicely, and unless the governor acts promptly, it will be uncovered at the next meeting.

(From the Columbus Dispatch.)

A representative of The Dispatch, in search of information in regard to the rumor that Superintendent Eagleson, of the deaf and dumb institution, had tendered his resignation at the last meeting of the board, called on the superintendent Thursday evening. The minutes of that meeting, as they were originally recorded on loose bits of paper, were at once handed to the reporter by the superintendent, who is also the secretary of the board. They proved to be written in two different hands

and were recorded, a part by the superintendent and the remainder by one of the trustees who was chosen secretary pro tempore.

Superintendent Eagleson explained that the minutes recorded by him had reference to a meeting held Tuesday, first at the institution and subsequently at the office of the governor, whither the board had repaired for conference. In this portion there is a minute to the effect that the superintendent put before the board the direct question of a choice between retaining him and re-instating the matron whom he had suspended, he tendering his resignation conditionally on her reinstatement. There is at that place in the minutes no record of any action. In the later portion of the minutes, there is recorded the statement that the superintendent presented his resignation and action was deferred till the next meeting, of the board. The meeting, in the minutes of which this appears, was held, Superintendent Eagleson says, at the institution some time after midnight, Tuesday, when the trustees had returned from their conference up street. He retired about eleven o'clock, not knowing that the board would return to complete the business there. The resignation was conditional and was tendered but once, the duplication being due to the fact that the matter was twice discussed and the discussion was recorded by different persons.

Another interesting bit of information contained in the minutes of the meeting at which the superintendent was not present, is that by unanimous action of the board Edward H. McElvain, boys' first attendant, was removed. McElvain is a deaf-mute, a graduate of the institution, and of the very few appointees of Superintendent Eagleson. The superintendent, speaking of him, said that he was without exception, the most faithful and trust-worthy employe in the institution. He had been selected after a study of the responsibilities of the position and correspondence with other deaf-mute educators in regard to the qualifications for proper performance of the duties. No charges had been filed against McElvain and the superintendent evidently regards the removal as an affront. Mrs. Sites, the matron who was suspended by the superintendent and whose suspension continues owing to the inaction of the trustees, had, the superintendent said, once expressed a desire for the removal of McElvain and the employment of a man and his wife instead, but he (the superintendent) had replied that McElvain's work was entirely satisfactory and there the matter, so far as he was concerned, had ended. McElvain, who is a practical printer, is now in Kansas. Mrs. Sites remains at the institution, but of course is performing no official duties.

Superintendent Eagleson when asked regarding his reason for suspending Mrs. Sites, was somewhat reluctant to speak. He denied, however, that he had complained of her failure to give religious instruction to the pupils. That, he said, was neither all nor a part of the reasons that he had laid before the board. "That I consider the reasons good and sufficient," he said, "you may infer from the fact that my resignation is in the hands of the trustees to accept if they reinstate her. Mrs. Sites was here when I assumed the position of Superintendent. I watched her work for ten months and then did what it seemed to me was best for the interests of the institution. It is not in any sense a woman's quarrel, as has been represented." The superintendent seemed to be familiar with the record of Mrs. Sites in other institutions and said that the facts, as he had learned them, had been laid before the board. "Since I have been superintendent I have bent every energy to the welfare of the pupils and I believe I have secured the respect and good-will of every deaf-mute with whom I have come in contact. The few appointments I have made have been made solely with a view to improving the service, and so it will continue during my incumbency."

Four members of the board—Messrs. Heller, Hamilton, Evans and Gipson—were on the board when the difficulty with regard to Superintendent Clark occurred. Since that trouble, Mr. Hamilton has been reappointing by the Governor and Judge George P. Tyler, of Brown County, has been appointed in place of Mr. Samuel Kinnear.

In some quarters it is believed that the trustees will accept the resignation of the Superintendent and restore Mrs. Sites to her position as matron, and they are now casting about for a new superintendent. Three candidates for the position have, it is said, made their appearance. They are John W. Jones, of Manchester, Adams County; D. Rorick, a brother of Senator Rorick, of Fulton County, and Professor Amasa Pratt, of this city. Mr. Jones is now the Superintendent of the Manchester schools and is a man of recognized ability and Professor Pratt is a recognized teacher of mutes, having had experience in Honolulu and served about four years as the superintendent of the Ohio institution.

HYPNOTISM.

Mrs. Susan Irwin Recovers Her Voice.

WAS FRIGHTENED DUMB.

Travelled Over Europe and America for Treatment.

WAS THROWN INTO A TRANCE.

On Recovering Consciousness She Found That She Could Talk.

(From the New York Herald, Aug. 25.)

A remarkable case of hypnotic cure has been effected in this city within the past week. An Ohio woman, who, through fright, was suddenly deprived of speech six years ago, sought to placing herself under the treatment of dozens of the most accomplished physicians in Europe and America. She spent a fortune in vain, and to add to her misery her husband died while travelling with her from doctor to doctor in Europe. As a last resort and on her way back to her native city in Ohio, after having despaired of ever being cured she placed herself under the treatment of a physician, who, through hypnotism in a few days was able to make her talk as well as ever.

The patient herself told me the story with her own lips and in her own voice. She is a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, enjoying fairly good health, and would perhaps be in more robust spirits but for the recent death of her husband, over which, together with the misfortune to the loss of her speech, she brooded until she had every appearance of being an invalid.

Since her power of speech was restored by means of hypnotism she has rapidly improved, and by the time she returns to her home expects to be in as good health as she was before the affliction from which she has suffered for six years befel her.

The woman is Mrs. Susan Irwin. She is forty years of age and the daughter of William Siquess, who was an Ohio merchant. Previous to her marriage and for some time afterward she was widely known in the society circles of Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin lived at No. 159 Board Street, Columbus.

FRIGHTENED BY BURGLARS.

It is almost six years ago to the day since burglars broke into the house in which Mrs. Irwin resided during her husband's absence. They entered the room in which she was asleep, and lighting the gas, proceeded to ransack it. The noise awoke her. Startled, she uttered a scream, but as she did so one of the burglars pressed a pistol barrel against her forehead and threatened her with death if she made further outcry. Mrs. Irwin fainted. The burglars ransacked the house and made away with considerable booty. When assistance reached her Mrs. Irwin was still in a swoon. Medical aid was summoned, but the woman remained unconscious for two days.

When her consciousness returned Mrs. Irwin and her husband discovered that she had lost her speech. The doctors talked to her, but she could only communicate by signs and writing. They told her that the loss was temporary, and that she would soon be herself again, but time wore on and she was still dumb. The best physicians in the town were called in. They prescribed different kinds of treatment, but all failed. They attended her for a year, and as she was still unable to articulate a word or even to utter a sound with her throat, they sent her to New York.

TO EUROPE FOR RELIEF.

Here she sought specialists in throat diseases, and went to the different hospitals for treatment, but in vain. Her husband joined her from time to time, and after eight months of no better success than she met with in Ohio he decided that they should go to Europe. They went to Heidelberg, and Mrs. Irwin was put under electrical treatment of various kinds, took the water cure by the advice of her physicians, and all sorts of medical applications tending to the regulation of the vocal chords, but with no success.

Although the failure of the doctors to cure her made her disheartened, she retained good general health. She still kept up social intercourse, but her only enjoyable occupation was reading. She read omnivorously.

She describes her sensations at this time as being sometimes almost unbearable. She was conscious that she had a voice, but was unable to use it. She knew that her vocal chords were all right, because the doctors assured her of it, but she was, by some inexplicable means, deprived of the power of using them.

Mrs. Irwin remained in Heidel-

berg a long time, but, on becoming convinced that cure was far off as ever, she tried Berlin. Here the results were the same. Disheartened, she went to Dresden, thence to Paris, where she visited not only every prominent physician, but every medical institution. Physicians took a deep interest in her case. Her ailment was described in the medical journals. Scores of doctors undertook to cure her, and spent months in prescribing for her all the remedies known to medical science which they thought would give her back her voice. Through all she remained dumb.

London was the next place she visited. Here the same ordeal and the same result. Not one physician could make her utter a note. The doctors told her that her vocal chords were paralyzed, and that she would never speak again. Meantime she had lost her husband, whose business was then almost ruined by his continued absence, as he had spent \$35,000 in the vain search for a cure.

RETURN TO AMERICA.

Heavy hearted and despairing, Mrs. Irwin decided to return to America. She really had no other alternative, because her financial condition would not permit her to remain longer abroad. She arrived in New York City about the 1st of this month. During her reading she had become impressed with the power of hypnotist, and decided that she would try a hypnotist before she left the city, not that she imagined she would ever be cured, but for the purpose of satisfying herself that she would leave no remedy untried that might possibly effect a cure.

She went to a boarding house at No. 300 West Thirty-fifth Street, and communicated with a doctor in East Fifty-sixth street. The doctor is a member of the staff of New York Polyclinic, and is a well known hypnotist, having studied under Charcot, the eminent hypnotic scientist of Paris. He is also connected with the New York State University.

The physician made a careful diagnosis of the woman's ailment. He decided that it was due to nervous causes. He questioned her as to be the different methods of treatment she had undergone, and learned with not a little surprise that hypnotism had never been tried.

He decided at once to apply hypnotic powers, after having gained his patient's consent. He had no difficulty in putting her through the three stages necessary to a person of her temperament. First he induced a cataleptic state, then brought her through the lethargic condition, and finally into a state of somnambulism. While in this condition she was able to receive suggestions.

THE HYPNOTIC TEST.

On August thirteenth he made the experiment, or hypnotic test. He gave her certain imperative instructions while in the hypnotic trance, and told her that on the following morning when she awoke the first thing she must do would be to talk aloud.

"You will have complete control of your voice," he said, "and you will never lose it again."

Mrs. Irwin then went to her boarding house and retired. She slept soundly until the morning, and as soon as she awoke remembered the doctor's orders communicated to her while in the hypnotic trance.

She resolved to speak aloud, and to her amazement heard the sound of her own voice for the first time in six years. Almost instantly she rushed to the room of her landlady, and on catching sight of her exclaimed:—

"My God, I have got my voice back again!"

The voice sounded strange. The muscles of the throat vibrated quickly with the unusual exercise. The voice was normal, although weak. Again she tried to speak, and again succeeded. She was in raptures of delight. Dressing herself quickly, she lost no time in going to the office of her physician.

"Doctor, I have come to thank you," she said.

"I have been expecting you. I knew you would come to talk with me," was the answer. "I had not the slightest doubt that hypnotic influence would cure you."

Mrs. Irwin's elation knew no bounds. She enjoyed a long conversation with the Doctor, and did most of the talking herself. She was even facetious.

"Doctor," she said, "some people say that a woman afflicted as I had been would make a model wife. I hope there are none such."

THE RESTORED VOICE.

Mrs. Irwin's voice sounds as it would have sounded had it never left her. The muscles of her throat have not developed because she was a grown woman when she lost the power of speech. In a week or two, her doctor says, her voice will be as strong, if not stronger, than ever. She expects soon to be able to sing. Before she met with the accident she sang in a church choir in Columbus.

She is still stopping at No. 300 West Thirty-fifth street, and will

remain there a few days longer before she returns to Ohio.

When I saw the Doctor last night he told me that he was very much gratified at the success of the operation.

"While I felt confident that I could cure the woman," he said, "I cannot help feeling delighted over my success. I am a believer in hypnotic remedies in some cases. I decided when I saw the woman that if other physicians had treated her with medicine I would try some other remedy. I found that she was suffering from some kind of a paralysis of the vocal chords of the throat, brought on, not by local conditions, but being of central nervous origin. I knew that no result could be attained by local treatment, and I therefore sought a cure by means of the nervous system. By hypnotism I found that I could control the nerves which reached the throat."

"Do not think that I believe in hypnotism as a panacea of a cure all, but I do believe that it is a physician's duty to use any remedy that will gain the end in view, irrespective of what the means are."

A LAST RESORT.

"Doctor, how soon did you use hypnotism after the patient came to you?" I asked.

"Directly after I had gone into her history and found all other means to cure had failed."

"Was she difficult to hypnotize?"

"She was not, and while she was in a state of hypnosis she enacted part in the scene which took place six years ago when the burglars broke into her house. After Mrs. Irwin had been hypnotized she went into a series of convulsions similar to those which I understood she had after the fright. I succeeded in calming her made her come back to my office again. After a few days of successful hypnotic attempts I brought on the necessary hypnosis."

"What did you say to her while in the trance?"

"I suggest to her that she must think of the entrance of the burglars into her room as being purely imaginary on her part, and that on the following morning when she awoke she would be in full control of her voice."

"I used the system practised by Professor Charcot. Hypnotism, I believe, has a specific use in medicine just as any other auxiliary. It has received many setbacks from 'fakers' and charlatans, and sometimes it is worth the reputation of a respectable physician to acknowledge that he has even studied hypnotism incidentally, much less to use in his practice. Public opinion of hypnotism is degenerating, and to a large extent is influenced by ignorance."

BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Society of the Deaf held its regular business meeting in their hall on August 2d. The election of new officers took place with the following result: President, James H. Mooney; Vice-President, Alfred C. Feast; Secretary, John A. Branflick; Treasurer, Robert E. Underwood, Sergeant-at-arms, John C. Wess. Mr. Fred. C. Lurmann became a regular member of the Society again. The new officers took the oath, and will be installed into offices on Monday, September 9th.

A most enjoyable trolley party was given by a number of deaf-mute gentlemen and ladies of this city on Thursday night, August 8th. They left the corner of North and Guilford Avenues at 8 p.m. en route for Towson Point Breeze and Walkbrook. The trip was most enjoyable and exhilarating one. The party returned at 11.30 p.m. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Amoss, Misses Emma M. Schulte, Helen A. Addison, Bertha W. Kreisell, I. Pettit, Helen Wells, Maggie Schuman, Annie B. Barry, C. Byrne, Bessie Riell, B. Neumann, Lizzie Neumann, Helen Rohner, Messrs. Wm. McKelroy, Robert E. Underwood, Jas. H. Mooney, Jno. E. Fowble, J. C. Wess, Jas. W. Briscoe, Fred. C. Lurmann, Frank Leitner, Geo. M. Leitner, H. S. Anderson, Jas. Gorsuch, Willie Bombhoff, Adolphus Bombhoff, A. Lingner, John S. Kavanagh, Chas. Warnicke, A. T. Knoechel, M. J. Fahay, Chas. Conway, Alfred E. Feast, Geo. Baron, Louis Nicholson, Chas. Paulus, Jr., all mutes; Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh, Harry Addison, Miss F. Wells, Miss Veditz, Miss Paulus and Miss M. Byrne (hearing).

On Thursday evening, August 22d, Mr. Frank Leitner delivered a lecture at the Society's hall, and the subject was "Sir William Wallace. It was very interesting."

John M. Rolshouse, of Sharpsburg, Pa., was a visitor at the society last Thursday, and said he was greatly pleased with the Monumental City. He went away to Atlantic City last Saturday, from there he goes to Williamsport, Pa., where the Convention will be held on August 28th to 30th.

Last Thursday night Messrs. Geo. Leitner and Fred. Lurmann, Misses H. Addison, H. Wells and I. Pettit went to shoot the chute. Messrs. F. Leitner and J. Rolshouse were also there. They reported having a most enjoyable time.

Mr. Alfred E. Feast, the elect-Vice-President of the Society, went away to see his parents, who live in Toronto, Canada, some weeks ago. Last Saturday he came down to this city, and reported having an enjoyable time.

Miss Annie B. Barry has gone to spend two weeks with her old friend,

Miss Kate Sarges, at Boonsboro, Washington Co., Md.

On Saturday, August 10th, James W. Briscoe went to Secretary, Md., to spend a week with his old friend, E. L. Merrick and her brother Walter. He returned home last Monday, having a most enjoyable time. Miss Katie L. Webster, who works in the shirt-factory at Secretary, Md., is boarding with Miss E. L. Merrick.

Mr. H. S. Anderson went away to see his relatives and friends in Virginia on August 13th. He expects to be home on September 13th.

Mr. Wm. Gill went out with his deaf son, H. J. Gill, to spend a month in Hot Springs, W. Va., for the benefit of the former's health.

Jacob Scherer, a little deaf boy, was found by Mr. Jas. H. Mooney. The deaf boy will be sent to the Maryland School for the Deaf on September 11th.

The Maryland School for the Deaf will be re-opened on Wednesday, September 11th.

ACCIDENTS TO THE DEAF.

A horse attached to a beer wagon belonging to E. Berger ran away from in front of 1822 Greenmount Avenue last month, and galloped wildly down the street. At the corner of Lanvale Street the wagon struck and knocked down James C. Stubbs, a deaf and dumb man. A number of persons hastened to Mr. Stubbs' assistance, and a physician was summoned. It was found he had been badly bruised about the body and hips, but that his injuries were not serious. He was taken to his home, 626 Wyanoke Avenue, Waverly. Now he is all right, and can go to work. He is a cabinet-maker.

Last Saturday evening William Kraft, aged thirty, of 50 South Fulton Avenue, was knocked down by car No. 160 of the City and Suburban Railway in attempting to cross the street at Monroe and Lombard Streets. The left side of his head was painfully lacerated, and he was cut about the left leg. Dr. L. R. Newton was summoned, and dressed the wounds. His injuries were not serious, and he was assisted to his home. Edward A. Cole, the motorman, was arrested by Officer Fink, and was released on his own recognizance for a further hearing on August 31st to await the result of Kraft's injuries.

Howard L. McCleary, a deaf-mute son of Mrs. John McCleary, of 751 West Saratoga Street, was run over on August 10th, and painfully hurt. The little fellow, who is only eight years old, was playing in the street when the accident occurred. He had just started to run across the space between the sidewalks when a wagon owned by Edward Schafer, of Gilmor and Franklin Streets, and driven by Robert Cure, colored, came rumbling along over the blocks. The boy was directly in the way, and the driver shouted at him to warn him of the danger. Howard was running backward and did not see the team, and, of course, did not hear the driver's cry. He was struck and thrown to the street, and before the horse could be reined up he was badly injured. The boy's left arm was fractured and his forehead cut and bruised. Dr. Joseph H. Branham was called, and he reduced the fracture and dressed the wound. Cure, the driver, was arrested and taken to the Western Station, where Justice Kirkland released him on bail for Court.

WILFORD.

August 26, 1895.

OUR SUMMER SOJOURN AT ASBURY PARK.

"Say, Anthony, where are you going to spend your vacation," asked Clarence B—, of Troy, suggestively, writing to his friend Anthony C—, in New York City.

"Asbury Park, N. J. Come with me, won't you," replied Anthony.

"Yes, I will. When?" queried Clarence.

"Monday, next week," was the answer.

"Yes, all right, I will get my things ready. Hope we will have a jolly time there," said he.

The conversation took place between a distance of 150 miles through the U. S. mail service, which brought to an agreement in only two days. How easy the matter was settled by letter correspondence!

It was on the morning of Friday when Clarence began his journey on board the magnificent steamboat "New York" at Albany, N. Y. The steamer brought him down to New York City in the evening. The trip was a rather tedious one, because of the whole length of a day's sail, but it was just delightful for one who likes to "take life easy." As the steamer reached its destined port, Anthony was there awaiting the arrival of Clarence, and met him cordially, when he turned up.

"Doing New York" occupied three days, and after which Anthony and Clarence started for Jersey City on a ferry boat across the Hudson River. Arriving there they entered the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, where they purchased their tickets for Asbury Park.

There was a busy stir about the station. People were walking briskly up and down, or reading newspapers and novels, or standing in twos or in groups chatting with each other. They were awaiting the arrival of the trains. As the afternoon express for Asbury was about to start, Anthony and Clarence wended their way through the the expectant throng and stepped aboard the smoking car. When they were seated, they naturally fell to a conversation which especially concerned their plans for making their vacation as pleasant as could be.

The train halted for an instant at Newark, N. J. Anthony, taking advantage of this opportunity, thrust his head through an open window and motioned a newsboy to come up to him, which he did. He asked for a copy of the N. Y. Sun, and the mischievous chap gave him what proved to be the copy of a few weeks old, and then skipped away with the money. Anthony of course got angry, but on a second thought, he burst into a hearty laughter and emphatically declared that the little paper-seller was the shrewdest urchin he had ever dealt with.

Asbury Park was finally reached after a run of 50 miles across the Jersey sands, over sea marshes and through vales. Arriving at the station, they took an omnibus to the Surf Avenue Hotel, at Ocean Grove, where they registered their names. The hotel is beautifully located within a stone's throw of the bathing surf, and it has on the front sides the broad well shaded piazzas, which are "fanned by cool invigorating breezes."

The previously engaged room was shown the new arrivals after three flights of stairs. It was rather leg-sore to go up to the third floor than climbing mountains, as there was no elevator like New York hotels have. The quaintness of the bed-chamber would impress an occupant who is city born and reared, unaccustomed to "out of date" things. The bedstead was wide enough to allow the occupancy of Barnum's "biggest elephant on earth." The mattress consisted of hard-pressed straw which is sufficient to make your bones feel bony. There was an old-fashioned mirror, which will not give you a good impression of your face. Light was afforded by a pair of candles, but strange to say, the tallow-sticks behaved well, in spite of the breezes coming in through the crevices and cracks of the apartment, and even then were undisturbed by a swirl of Jersey mosquitoes, whose strange absence was the subject of the talk. The number of the room assigned them was 31, whose figures, when reversed suggest "unlucky thirteen," but thanks to holy smoke, they are still in the land of the living.

They thought it was great fun to "rough it" at their humble hotel. For their meals, they had plenty of victuals, from a boiled onion to a pumpkin pie fresh from a Camden County farm. On Wednesdays and Sundays they had table d'hotel dinners and the best feature of which was a roasted spring chicken with Champagne sauce. At one luncheon, Clarence, after glancing over the menu, absent-mindedly ordered for Boxley Soup (his own name) which should be Barley Soup. This funny sentiment raised a round of laughter from those who sat at his table. We were very deftly served by a fair dusky daughter of "Stanley's Darkest Africa."

After partaking of breakfast at the hotel on arrival, Anthony and Clarence lost no time in visiting objects of interest. Some minutes later on the board-walk by the sea we surprisedly accosted Anthony's friend, who came up with his wife.

"Ah there, Anthony, I am glad to see you" was George P's cordial greeting.

Hello, George, when I saw your name in the hotel register, I knew you would show up at any moment. I arrived here just now. Let me introduce my friend Clarence B—, "Glad to see you Mr. B—," said George P— courteously.

The conversation was pleasantly indulged in, and when it began to lag, one of the party made a suggestion to go to the hotel for dinner, which they all accepted. After dinner the party sat on the spacious piazza chatting, smoking and sniffing the sea breezes.

"Say, take a pleasant walk. The afternoon is too fine to spend here," suggested George.

"I will join you," came from the chorus.

And they, four of them, Clarence, Anthony, George and his wife, sauntered off together toward the Bradley Beach.

The panorama on the "one-mile broad-walk" or the sea-side promenade was an interesting sight. Some swell ladies were attired in the height of fashion, some duds-looking gentlemen were rollicking in negligee shirts and white duck trousers, and carrying canes. Several would-be bathers of the fair sex were showing off their bathing costumes of best silk which are expressly made for walking wear. Many cunning tots were playing with sand buckets and spades, under the watchful eyes of their anxious mammas. Not few were strolling homeward in wet clothes

dripping with the water from which they had come. The "bloomer girl" was in great evidence here. To gaze upon her at a first glance must have been shocking to an advocate of moral reform, but he will soon forget his prejudices against her, as he frequently meets many a fairy nymph in her blue skirts and black stockings, which is the common sight at the bathing beach.

"George, Will you show me Founder Bradley whom I have often heard of," asked Clarence, who, being a stranger here, is always athirst for information.

"See, Clarence, Here comes Bradley."

Clarence looked in the direction George pointed. A slim figure in a dark sack-coat, and a straw hat, and a chestnut beard, was giving orders to his men, who were at work putting up a picket fence by the edge of the plank-walk. There was apparently a humble air about him, but he has the reputation of "looking after the morals of Asbury," and his worthy actions are in high favor with the public opinion.

"Excuse me. I must meet my lady friend at the depot now" said Anthony, with a look of mingled impatience and anxiety. After receiving a grant of liberty from his friends, he made a bee-line to the depot. Soon after, he appeared, with a cheerful countenance upon his sun-exposed face, and he was asked: "Have you met your lady friend from New York City?"

"Yes, she is now at the Marion House next door," was the quick response.

Again the party resumed their walk till they confronted a short built athletic fellow with a handsome moustache. He was no other than Sam. Frankheim. He was the happiest man in the town because of the fact that he made an exciting sensation two weeks before by saving the life of a half-drowned bath from the fathomless depths of the sea. Returning to the hotel in time for tea, the party met the girl,— Well, her name does not matter. She is a dashing New York girl, and witty quick at repartee. Her company was indeed pleasantly sociable.

Before the time for retiring came, George Porter questioned: Well, we are going to bed. What are your plans for to-morrow?" Anthony suggested taking a drive to the Sea Girt and he thought it would be a delightful jaunt. The suggestion was by all accepted. The next day George secured a four-seated carriage for the party, and they started for Sea Girt in the morning. The party included George and his wife, baby and mother-in-law, Anthony and his pretty miss, and Clarence and his brother. What a merry lot they were! The driver, being perplexed by his inability to converse with the silent people, looked intent upon his balking horses and sat quietly in a sphynx like attitude that suggested a transformed statue of marble. Avon was first passed, then Belmar, next Como, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant and lastly Sea Girt. On return homeward, past Spring Lake, the party was shown the palatial summer cottage where Miss Essie Spanton, of New York, a pretty young lady of immense wealth, used to live in a queenly fashion. From Sea Girt to Asbury Park, it is a magnificent boulevard, boarded by well cultivated farms, passing through many pretty suburban Villas, and prettily wooded country lands. Another drive was made to Elbron, Long Branch and Hollywood, which afforded a maximum of pleasure. During a sultry afternoon, the same party lounged on the sands for rest, digging their heels in the sand, which reminded them of the Desert of Sahara and "sand-storms" and watching interestedly the continual undulations of the sea-bellows, and delightfully glancing at the galaxy of "browned and freckled beauties" in the surf. George said to the party "Go in a swimmin," exhorting them with warm earnestness of gesture, but Anthony and his damsel were debating each other whether they should better take a plunge or sit in a "sun bath," and he at last got the best of the little "kick," so the whole party went up to the bathing houses, where they donned their swimming suits. The New York girl, without a whit of hesitation, plunged gracefully into the fiery breakers and with great facility glided over the surging waves to a considerable distance. Her skill was greatly admired by the on-lookers at the near-by pier. Anthony, George, Samuel and Clarence were also equal to her ability and swam liked "old salts."

George's plump wife had nothing remarkable to do but wet her feet at the knee high and clung fast to the ropes. Her husband tried to do his best to pull her away from the ropes, but without avail. The beach was densely thronged with hundreds of all ages, and the sight was a pleasing one.

Saturday was a great excursion day for Maud Muller and her country folks. They monopolized the Bradley Beach for the whole day. A casual observer would easily know them from their appearances that they came out from the rural districts for a dip in the surf. The

peculiar way in which they amused themselves by throwing handfuls of sand at one another contributed to the pleasure of the on-lookers.

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The story is ended with the closing day of our summer week there. CAB.

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